



EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



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DECEMBER, 1986

SEASONAL GAINS BOOST NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

HOLIDAY SEASON PRODUCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT IN THE STATE'S WORKFORCE

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina increased 4,500 in December to 1,365,600. Benefiting from gains in both the private and public sectors, this level was 43,800 above the year-ago figure. Traditional hiring of additional personnel for the holiday season was the primary reason, although public employment also experienced some growth.

PRIVATE SECTOR REPORTS STRONG SEASONAL GROWTH

Employers in the state's private sector added 4,200 workers to their payrolls over the month with the bulk of the upturn recorded in trade. Retail establishments added 4,500 employees as they geared up for the Christmas buying season. Coupled with the 100-worker addition of wholesalers, trade employment reached 305,800 in December. Two hundred jobseekers found work in transportation and public utilities. The remainder of the workforce expansion occurred in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, where 100 jobs were added.

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Manufacturing and construction employment were unchanged in December. Within manufacturing, an increase of 800 in durable goods was offset by a decline of 800 in nondurables. In nondurables, textile employment fell 200 to 102,300, 100 less than a year earlier. Construction employment remained constant at 89,500 in December; however, this figure was 3,600 greater than the year-ago level.

On the downside, services reported the sole decline in the private sector, where 700 persons were separated from their jobs. The bulk of this decrease occurred in hotels and other lodging places, as 900 individuals were removed. Educational services laid off 200 workers, while a moderate gain of 300 was recorded in health services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UP IN DECEMBER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Government employment was up 300 in December to 263,600, a gain of 5,400 from the previous year. Local government jobs grew by 400, while federal government added 100 workers. Due to the reduction of nonfaculty personnel for the holidays, state government dropped 200 positions.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SHOWS STRONG SEASONAL GROWTH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina rose 2,700 to 628,600 in December. A 2,800 hike in retail trade was the primary reason for the positive December development. Due to the Christmas buying season, general merchandise stores accounted for nearly 60% of the surge in retail trade employment. Also reporting an upturn in the private sector was finance, insurance, and real estate (+400). Construction employment was unchanged from November.

On the negative side, services recorded the largest decline over the month, losing 600. Hotels and other lodging places, with seasonal downturns, were the predominant factor. Manufacturing, continuing to suffer from layoffs and plant closings, lost 100 females from the payrolls. Durable goods experienced an increase of 100, but was more than offset by a 200 decline in nondurable goods. Of significance within nondurables, textile mill products decreased 200, the first drop in three months. The final major industry in the private sector, transportation and public utilities, registered a loss of 100.

In the public sector, the monthly count of females in government jobs increased 500 to 149,000. Local and federal government advanced 400 and 100, respectively. State government remained constant at 45,800.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total female employment in South Carolina rose 20,400. With the exceptions of manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities, all major industry divisions reported expansions over the year. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 45% of the yearly growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate remained unchanged in December at 5.6%. Seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and tourism combined to offset the traditional holiday-hiring boost in retail trade. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.7% in December.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
December, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,619,700	1,639,400	1,564,500	1,635,900	1,647,000	1,580,700
Total Employment	1,529,000	1,547,300	1,465,100	1,541,600	1,551,300	1,477,700
Total Unemployment	90,700	92,100	99,400	94,300	95,700	103,000
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	224,990	226,680	208,600	229,540	231,110	213,910
Total Employment	215,260	216,820	200,180	222,020	223,050	206,550
Total Unemployment	9,730	9,860	8,420	7,520	8,060	7,360
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4

Greenville-Spartanburg MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	322,220	324,580	311,580
Total Employment	307,650	309,810	294,780
Total Unemployment	14,570	14,770	16,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.6	5.4

United States

(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,049	118,623	115,780	118,586	118,675	116,333
Total Employment	110,588	110,751	108,063	110,637	110,432	108,149
Total Unemployment	7,461	7,872	7,717	7,949	8,243	8,184
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

As a result of growth in both the private and public sectors, the Charleston area nonfarm employment level rose 1,300 in December. The majority of the advance occurred in the private sector, where 1,000 positions were added during the month. Reflecting seasonal upturns due to the Christmas buying season, retail trade reported an addition of 800 workers over the month. Transportation and public utilities recorded an advance of 200 positions from November while construction and services rose 100 each during the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged. Manufacturing recorded a small loss of 100 jobs as downturns were experienced in transportation equipment and chemicals and allied products. Registering growth in two of three sectors, government employment was 300 higher than in the previous month and 2,300 greater than that of a year earlier. Overall, total nonfarm employment grew 900 above the December, 1985 level of 174,800.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,200 to a level of 220,700 in December. All major industry groups, with the exception of services, reported gains over the month. The private sector accounted for 83% of the upturn. Within the private sector, wholesale and retail trade employment was up 300. Seasonal advances on the retail side were responsible for the positive movement in trade. As the demand for durable and nondurable goods increased, the manufacturing work force grew by 300. Nondurable goods gained 200, while durable goods climbed 100. Transportation and public utilities expanded their payrolls by 200. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded similar rises of 100. Service employment remained unchanged. In the public sector, employment surges of 100 were registered in federal and local government. The state government job count was unchanged from November. When compared to year-ago levels, total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 11,200. Employment changes ranged from a 5,300 job increase in government to a 200 worker decline in transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 1,100 in December to a level of 296,300. The rise in employment was caused by expanded job levels in the private sector. The Christmas buying season caused trade to realize the largest over-the-month gain of 1,600 positions. Employers of transport and public utilities added 100 positions in December. Negative movement within the private sector was reported in manufacturing (-400); construction (-100); and services (-100). Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only major industry division within the private sector to post no change from the previous month level. The government work force, at 39,200 in December, was unchanged due to offsetting trends among its components. Local government grew by 500 while state government dropped 500. The number of federal positions held steady at 2,000 for the month.



UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 6.7% of the labor force in December . . . the lowest level since 6.3% in March, 1980. Nonfarm payroll employment rose 269,000 jobs after increasing 239,000 in November. In addition to the decline in the rate and the rise in payroll employment, the manufacturing sector appeared to be reviving after a prolonged slump. Manufacturing employment grew 31,000 in December and 41,000 in November. At the same time, mining employment, which includes the oil and gas extraction industry, dropped 5,000. Construction jobs were up 11,000. The service industry accounted for 232,000 of the total job expansion. In the trade sector, retail employment was practically unchanged, reflecting lower than usual holiday hiring.

Americans worked shorter weeks in December . . . The average workweek for nonfarm workers decreased 0.2 hour to 34.6 hours. The factory workweek was up 0.1 hour to 40.9, while manufacturing overtime rose to 3.6 hours a week from 3.5. Average hourly earnings dropped \$0.01 to \$8.84 in December.

Personal income advanced 0.8% during December . . . The income gains in December were affected by large additions in subsidy payments to farmers and bonus payments to auto industry employees. Excluding these factors, personal income grew 0.2%. For all of 1986, personal income was up 5.2% compared to a 6.6% upturn in 1985.

Consumer spending climbed 2.0% in December . . . Much of the consumer spending surge reflected a rush by consumers to buy autos and other expensive items before the repeal of the sales tax deduction took effect at year end. Also, the spending advance pushed the savings rate down to 1.8% of after-tax income from 2.9% in November.

Consumer prices edged up 0.2% in the last month of 1986 . . . however, the plunge in oil prices held the increase for the year to 1.1%, the smallest gain in 25 years. Excluding energy, prices were up 3.8%, a higher but still moderate upturn in keeping with the underlying inflation rate of the past few years. Last year energy prices plunged 19.7%, the sharpest drop since the Commerce Department began tracking the category in 1957. Gasoline prices decreased a record 20.7%. In 1985, consumer prices rose 3.8%.

Retail sales climbed a robust 4.4% in December . . . offering further evidence that the economy picked up at the end of the year. Much of the expansion from November, especially the 16.2% rise in auto sales, reflected a rush by consumers to make purchases before the new tax laws take effect at the beginning of 1987. Excluding autos, sales grew a brisk 0.9%. Sales of building materials rose 1.8% after falling 1.3% in November. Department store sales were up 1.2% following a 0.5% decline the month before. Overall, sales of durable goods surged 10.2% in December, while nondurables advanced 0.8%. During 1986, sales of building materials registered the biggest gain of any category, rising 16.1%. The increase reflected strong home building activity early in the year. Sales at gasoline stations were down 14.3% as a result of price declines.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

December's industrial production was up 0.5% . . . indicating a revival in manufacturing. The hike in output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities was especially strong in consumer goods, defense equipment, and nondurable goods. Production output by manufacturers increased 0.6% in December, with durables up 0.7% and nondurables gaining 0.5%. Mining production, which includes the troubled oil and gas extraction industry, moved up 0.4%. Output of utilities grew 0.2%, while materials production added 0.2%.

Housing starts in December surpassed November's level by 13.7% . . . The positive movement can be attributed partly to declines in mortgage rates in recent months. Single-family starts were up 11.2% in December. Multi-family construction began at a 19.0% faster pace than in November; however, it is expected to slow down as a result of high vacancy rates and overbuilding in many areas. By region, starts climbed 50.0% in the Midwest followed by advances of 17.6% in the Northeast, 5.2% in the West, and 3.7% in the South. For the year, housing starts increased 3.7% to 1,806,600, the most for any year since 1978.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>NAME OF FIRM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>
Trans 10 Technologies of Aiken	Aiken	130	This new firm will design, manufacture, transport and erect modular buildings used for businesses.
Kitchen Aid	Columbia	Unknown	Kitchen Aid, a division of Whirlpool Corp. will expand its current facility to include new high-tech equipment, adding 115,200 square feet to the plant.
IMG	Florence	200	IMG will manufacture and assemble french fry machines that deliver hot french fries and separate packets of salt and ketchup in 35 seconds.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE UPWARD MOVEMENT IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at \$8.06 per hour, were up \$0.07 in December. Both the durable- and nondurable-good industries reported gains over the month. Durable-good earnings were up \$0.08, while nondurable earnings rose \$0.05. Within durables, significant increases were recorded in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.27); and electrical and electronic equipment (+0.15). In the nondurable-good sector, all major industry groups but one registered gains in hourly wages with chemicals and allied products (+0.11) recording the largest increase. Posting no change was apparel and other textile products. More overtime worked with premium pay and higher hourly earnings because of piece work were contributors to the month's rise.

Throughout the nation, hourly earnings for factory production workers were up \$0.09 to \$9.86. An \$0.11 increase was reported in the durable-good sector, along with a \$0.05 advance in the nondurable-good sector.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
December, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 8.06	\$ 7.99	\$ 7.81	\$ 9.35	\$ 9.31	\$ 9.30
Average Weekly Earnings	\$340.13	\$332.38	\$329.58	\$403.92	\$395.68	\$429.19
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$102.73	\$100.48	\$100.67	\$121.99	\$119.61	\$131.09

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 7.82	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.68	\$ 7.99	\$ 7.87	\$ 7.56
Average Weekly Earnings	\$320.62	\$313.56	\$321.79	\$338.78	\$329.75	\$325.84
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 96.83	\$ 94.79	\$ 98.29	\$102.32	\$ 99.68	\$ 99.52

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 9.86	\$ 9.77	\$ 9.74
Average Weekly Earnings	\$411.16	\$400.57	\$406.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$124.18	\$121.09	\$124.06

FACTORY PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO RISE

During December, the average workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees rose 0.6 hour to 42.2. This increase was caused by hourly advances in both the durable- and nondurable-good industries. The hard-good workweek rose 0.8 hour to 43.0 over the month. Considerable hourly increases, due primarily to more overtime, were found in electrical and electronic equipment (+1.5); stone, clay, and glass products (+1.3); and furniture and fixtures (+0.9). On the downside were instruments and related products (-0.3), and fabricated metal products (-0.2). This month's soft-good sector reported a rise of 0.5 hour to 41.9. Within the soft-good sector, hourly upturns were recorded in all major industry divisions. Registering the largest increases were printing and publishing (+1.7); paper and allied products (+0.6); and chemicals and allied products (+0.6).

On the national level, weekly hours for manufacturing production workers rose 0.7 to 41.7, along with a 0.3 hour rise in overtime.

SOUTHEASTERN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN THIRD QUARTER 1986

Nonagricultural employment (seasonally adjusted) for the third quarter of 1986 in the Southeastern region of the United States rose 135,000 to 16,807,000. The number of wage and salary jobs was up 456,000 from the third quarter, 1985 level of 16,351,000. This growth was due to additional positions found in all major divisions except manufacturing and mining. Major monthly advances in the number of employees on payrolls were posted in services (+44,000), retail trade (+39,000), and government (+27,000). Moderate job count gains in other industry divisions ranged from 5,000 in wholesale trade to 10,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Minor employment downturns occurred in manufacturing and mining.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX ADVANCES IN DECEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 1.6 points to 108.1 in December. The upturn was caused by gains in production workers (+200) and a 0.6 hour increase in average weekly hours. The durable-good productivity index showed an advance of 3.8 points which was caused by an increase of 700 production workers and a 0.8 hour upturn in the workweek. The nondurable-good productivity index increased slightly over the month. Overall, all major industries experienced growth in output per hour of all persons. December's production-worker index was 0.6 point less than the year-ago figure of 108.7.

TABLE 3
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
December, 1986

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Previous Month</u>	<u>Year- Ago</u>
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.1	106.5	108.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.2	143.4	147.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.5	94.6	95.8
Textile Productivity Index	68.5	68.0	68.6
Apparel Productivity Index	103.9	102.8	104.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN TWENTY-THREE COUNTIES

Unemployment rates decreased in 23 of South Carolina's 46 counties in December. When compared to a year ago, December's jobless rates were lower in 34 counties. The unemployment rates ranged from a high of 14.0% in McCormick County to a low of 3.1% in Dorchester County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 38 counties. Manufacturing showed an increase in 13 of these counties, and nonmanufacturing posted upturns in 38 counties. Thirteen counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 41 counties showed a gain in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrical Engineer	26	None	N/A	17	X	X	\$47,000	X	Florence
Fashion Designer	76	None	N/A	16	X		\$25,000	X	Greenville
Heating and Air Conditioning Mech.	12	None	N/A	12	X		\$10,400	X	Kingstree
Publications Editor	36	Faculty Member	24	17	X		\$12,500	X	Liberty
Management Trainee	01	Insurance Agent	65	13	X		\$16,000		X Newberry
Accountant	99	Personnel	99	16	X		\$24,000		X Union
Professor	99	None	N/A	19	X		\$25,000	X	Greenwood
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$12,000		X Conway
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	15	X		\$20,800	X	Lancaster
Industrial Hygienist	63	None	N/A	15	X		\$18,000	X	Sumter
Layout Artist	31	Supervisor	78	15	X		\$10,400	X	Florence
Manager, Sales	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$12,000	X	Greenwood
Assembler, Production	03	Cashier	11	12		X	\$ 6,968		X Kingstree

*There are currently more than 99,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1365.6	1361.1	1321.8	+ 4.5	+ 43.8
Total Private	1102.0	1097.8	1063.6	+ 4.2	+ 38.4
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	89.5	89.5	85.9	0.0	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.6	12.8	12.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.0	4.2	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	43.5	41.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Electrical Work	9.3	9.2	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	362.3	362.3	363.0	0.0	- 0.7
Durable Goods	120.6	119.8	121.2	+ 0.8	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	241.7	242.5	241.8	- 0.8	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.9	57.7	57.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.1	16.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Water Transportation	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.5	16.6	16.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric Services	10.9	10.9	11.0	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.1	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	305.8	301.2	287.4	+ 4.6	+ 18.4
Wholesale Trade	57.1	57.0	56.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.3	30.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.4	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	25.7	25.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Retail Trade	248.7	244.2	231.4	+ 4.5	+ 17.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.3	11.2	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	29.5	30.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.2
Department Stores	21.6	20.2	20.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Food Stores	41.1	40.7	39.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Grocery Stores	38.3	38.1	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.4	59.3	57.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Banking	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.7	12.6	12.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	225.4	226.1	211.5	- 0.7	+ 13.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	19.1	17.3	- 0.9	+ 0.9
Health Services	45.5	45.2	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Hospitals	15.5	15.4	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	24.5	24.7	22.6	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.5	14.7	13.5	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Government	263.6	263.3	258.2	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Total Federal Government	39.0	38.9	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	84.4	84.6	79.0	- 0.2	+ 5.4
State Education	36.4	36.7	34.3	- 0.3	+ 2.1
Other State Government	48.0	47.9	44.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
Total Local Government	140.2	139.8	140.4	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Local Education	84.3	84.0	86.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Other Local Government	55.9	55.8	54.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Manufacturing	362.3	362.3	363.0	0.0	- 0.7
Durable Goods	120.6	119.8	121.2	+ 0.8	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.2	15.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.9	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	4.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.6	10.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	28.9	29.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.1	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.5	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.5	21.5	- 0.3	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	2.9	3.2	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment	7.9	7.8	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Non-durable Goods	241.7	242.5	241.8	- 0.8	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	16.1	16.2	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.3	102.5	102.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.2	27.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.0	29.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	15.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.0	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.5	44.9	0.0	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.4	9.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.0	5.9	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.1	15.0	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.5	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.2	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.8	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.3	10.3	9.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.0	4.5	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.6	4.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.1	31.7	32.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	1.4	14.6	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	20.4	20.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.0	2.6	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	.	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1361.9	1357.9	1318.1	+ 4.0	+ 43.8
Total Private	1104.1	1100.8	1065.6	+ 3.3	+ 38.5
Construction	90.3	89.9	86.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
Manufacturing	361.8	361.1	362.5	+ 0.7	- 0.7
Durable Goods	120.5	119.4	121.1	+ 1.1	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.2	15.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products					
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	6.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	28.8	29.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.1	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.4	21.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	241.3	241.7	241.4	- 0.4	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.9	15.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	102.2	102.2	102.5	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	27.0	27.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.6	28.7	29.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.6	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	44.2	44.6	0.0	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.4	9.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.1	15.0	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.8	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.3	10.3	9.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.8	32.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.7	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.9

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.7	57.6	56.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.5	16.7	16.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	302.2	301.7	284.0	+ 0.5	+ 18.2
Wholesale Trade	57.2	57.1	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Retail Trade	245.0	244.6	227.9	+ 0.4	+ 17.1
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	28.2	26.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Food Stores	40.9	40.5	39.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60.2	59.8	57.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Insurance Carriers	12.7	12.7	12.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	230.2	229.0	216.0	+ 1.2	+ 14.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.4	21.1	20.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Educational Services	23.2	23.2	21.4	0.0	+ 1.8
Total Government	257.8	257.1	252.5	+ 0.7	+ 5.3
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.3	39.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	82.7	82.3	77.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	135.9	135.5	136.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	296.3	295.2	290.5	220.7	219.5	209.5
Construction	20.4	20.5	20.0	14.0	13.9	12.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.4	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.6	96.0	96.1	28.2	27.9	28.1
Durable Goods	29.3	29.3	29.3	13.8	13.7	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.4	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.1	11.1	11.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metal Working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	66.3	66.7	66.8	14.4	14.2	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.9	31.1	31.1	1.8	1.7	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.3	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.1	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.5	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.6	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.1	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.3	8.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	70.1	68.5	66.9	47.7	47.4	46.0
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.7	12.8	12.4
Retail Trade	54.4	52.8	51.3	35.0	34.6	33.6
General Merchandise Stores	8.2	7.8	7.5	4.9	4.8	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	11.1	18.5	18.4	17.2
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.9	49.0	46.9	39.8	39.8	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.7	7.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.7	3.6	3.3
Total Government	39.2	39.2	38.9	62.8	62.6	57.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.3	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	11.5	12.0	11.0	33.8	33.8	30.8
Total Local Government	25.7	25.2	25.9	20.7	20.6	18.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND
FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	183.8	182.5	174.8	42.9	43.0	42.7
Construction	13.9	13.8	12.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.2	20.3	19.7	12.4	12.5	12.2
Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	11.0	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.7	8.7	10.0	10.2	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.4	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.7	43.0	42.6	8.0	8.0	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.2	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.6	34.8	34.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.2	7.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.5	36.4	33.4	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total Government	51.6	51.3	49.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
Total Federal Government	19.7	19.6	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.0	13.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.9	18.7	17.1	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.1	48.5	47.5	47.4	46.9
Construction	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	19.4	19.1	19.9	13.6	13.5	13.2
Durable Goods	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.8	9.1	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total Government	7.9	7.8	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From	
				Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	628.6	625.9	608.2	+ 2.7	+ 20.4
Total Private	479.6	477.4	461.8	+ 2.2	+ 17.8
Construction	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	147.2	147.3	148.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Durable Goods	38.2	38.1	38.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.1	8.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.8	12.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	109.0	109.2	109.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.3	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	43.8	44.0	43.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	12.0	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.7	12.8	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	37.4	37.9	0.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.7	7.5	8.1	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.7	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	147.7	145.1	138.5	+ 2.6	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	13.8	14.0	13.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.1	5.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	133.9	131.1	125.0	+ 2.8	+ 8.9
General Merchandise Stores	23.6	22.0	22.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
Food Stores	18.8	18.6	18.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.9	36.5	35.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Banking	11.3	11.2	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.8	6.7	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	127.5	128.1	119.8	- 0.6	+ 7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.3	12.9	11.7	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Health Services	37.5	37.4	36.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	15.0	15.1	13.8	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Total Government	149.0	148.5	146.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.8	11.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	45.8	45.8	42.8	0.0	+ 3.0
State Education	17.5	17.6	16.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Other State Government	28.3	28.2	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	91.3	90.9	91.7	+ 0.4	-
Local Education	63.3	63.0	64.5	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Other Local Government	28.0	27.9	27.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.1	281.9	284.3	340.13	332.38	329.58	42.2	41.6	42.2	8.06	7.99	7.81
DURABLE GOODS	92.8	92.1	93.6	354.32	344.35	344.97	43.0	42.2	42.8	8.24	8.16	8.06
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.4	12.4	310.79	305.87	315.66	42.4	41.9	43.3	7.33	7.30	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.7	301.02	293.34	272.68	42.1	41.2	40.1	7.15	7.12	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.3	406.60	383.06	392.04	44.1	42.8	44.0	9.22	8.95	8.91
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.0	12.2	330.88	332.50	329.10	40.9	41.1	41.5	8.09	8.09	7.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.9	20.7	20.7	377.84	367.18	368.42	44.4	43.3	43.6	8.51	8.48	8.45
Special Industry Machinery	4.0	4.0	4.1	376.29	373.05	346.32	45.5	45.0	44.4	8.27	8.29	7.80
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.3	16.5	316.50	299.15	317.89	42.2	40.7	41.5	7.50	7.35	7.66
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	4.7	337.38	339.39	308.77	41.6	41.9	40.1	8.11	8.10	7.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.3	189.8	190.7	333.52	327.47	321.79	41.9	41.4	41.9	7.96	7.91	7.68
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.5	10.3	279.70	277.11	274.21	39.9	39.7	41.8	7.01	6.98	6.56
Textile Mill Products	89.8	90.0	90.1	311.86	307.23	301.86	42.2	41.8	42.1	7.39	7.35	7.17
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	24.7	25.4	316.83	310.70	299.29	42.7	42.1	41.8	7.42	7.38	7.16
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.0	26.1	26.6	322.46	313.80	303.28	41.5	40.7	40.6	7.77	7.71	7.47
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	7.4	273.77	273.36	293.48	40.8	40.8	44.4	6.71	6.70	6.61
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.4	12.2	328.95	327.85	331.50	43.0	42.8	44.2	7.65	7.66	7.50
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	286.99	297.48	326.56	39.1	40.2	43.6	7.34	7.40	7.49
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.3	288.42	284.26	271.54	43.9	43.8	42.1	6.57	6.49	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.1	37.5	207.23	205.11	202.80	39.1	38.7	39.0	5.30	5.30	5.20
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.8	7.7	8.3	200.27	201.96	190.88	39.5	39.6	38.1	5.07	5.10	5.01
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.3	12.3	187.29	180.42	175.68	38.3	37.2	37.3	4.89	4.85	4.71
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	11.0	542.70	533.24	538.66	45.0	44.4	46.0	12.06	12.01	11.71
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.7	5.4	325.78	309.59	308.09	38.6	36.9	38.9	8.44	8.39	7.92
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.2	19.3	19.7	529.52	517.53	510.41	44.2	43.6	43.0	11.98	11.87	11.87

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
December, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA												
INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ALL Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.3	403.92	395.68	429.19	43.2	42.5	46.1	9.35	9.31	9.30
Durable Goods	8.9	8.8	8.3	388.06	376.61	422.14	43.7	42.7	49.1	8.88	8.82	9.02
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.0	425.54	425.12	410.48	42.3	42.3	42.1	10.06	10.05	9.75
COLUMBIA MSA												
INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ALL Manufacturing	20.0	20.0	19.7	320.62	313.56	321.79	41.0	40.2	41.9	7.82	7.80	7.64
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.2	292.32	286.88	305.29	40.6	39.9	41.2	7.20	7.19	7.41
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	290.16	299.94	330.19	40.3	41.6	44.5	7.20	7.21	7.42
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	354.47	334.82	316.78	43.6	41.8	37.4	8.13	8.01	8.47
Nondurable Goods	10.7	10.7	10.5	344.43	337.37	337.39	41.2	40.5	42.6	8.36	8.33	7.92
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	288.23	278.32	293.16	40.2	39.2	42.0	7.17	7.10	6.98
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	196.89	189.91	189.27	39.3	38.6	40.1	5.01	4.92	4.72
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA												
INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ALL Manufacturing	72.2	72.2	72.5	338.78	329.75	325.84	42.4	41.9	43.1	7.99	7.87	7.56
Durable Goods	21.3	21.1	21.2	358.05	349.25	335.07	43.4	42.8	42.2	8.25	8.16	8.38
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	7.7	394.56	383.62	358.66	45.3	44.4	42.8	8.71	8.64	8.38
Nondurable Goods	50.9	51.1	51.3	330.96	321.21	321.16	42.0	41.5	43.4	7.88	7.74	7.40
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.1	27.1	313.32	309.00	310.18	42.0	41.7	43.2	7.46	7.41	7.18
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	8.8	308.59	303.96	293.76	41.2	40.8	40.8	7.49	7.45	7.20
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.3	9.1	330.81	319.03	313.90	43.3	42.2	43.0	7.64	7.56	7.30
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	247.11	259.68	347.65	36.5	38.7	51.2	6.77	6.71	6.79
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.6	2.5	328.70	328.70	313.72	44.6	44.6	46.0	7.37	7.37	6.82
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	196.99	194.56	195.67	38.4	38.0	41.9	5.13	5.12	4.67
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.4	1.6	151.20	152.69	162.99	35.0	35.1	36.3	4.32	4.35	4.49
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	448.22	436.46	426.76	43.9	43.3	44.5	10.21	10.08	9.59

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
December, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,560	6,520	6,450	3,230	3,220	3,480	3,330	3,300	2,970
AIKEN-----	42,100	42,100	42,400	17,800	17,800	18,300	24,300	24,300	24,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,830	2,960	1,000	1,010	1,240	1,840	1,820	1,720
ANDERSON-----	48,100	48,100	48,500	19,400	19,200	19,800	28,700	28,900	28,700
BAMBERG-----	4,570	4,560	4,330	1,410	1,430	1,390	3,160	3,130	2,940
BARNWELL-----	8,390	8,340	7,970	3,350	3,350	3,290	5,040	4,990	4,680
BEAUFORT-----	33,990	33,860	31,600	1,100	1,240	1,200	32,890	32,620	30,400
BERKELEY-----	22,600	22,500	21,100	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,700	16,600	15,400
CALHOUN-----	3,750	3,740	3,610	1,980	1,980	2,030	1,770	1,760	1,580
CHARLESTON----	144,900	143,700	138,000	9,900	9,900	9,700	135,000	133,800	128,300
CHEROKEE-----	17,480	17,280	16,470	8,620	8,580	8,430	8,860	8,700	8,040
CHESTER-----	11,460	11,380	11,060	5,250	5,250	5,400	6,210	6,130	5,660
CHESTERFIELD--	13,630	13,550	12,730	7,080	7,080	6,840	6,550	6,470	5,890
CLARENDON-----	6,730	6,560	6,560	1,530	1,410	1,610	5,200	5,150	4,950
COLLETON-----	9,760	9,670	9,440	2,380	2,360	2,470	7,380	7,310	6,970
DARLINGTON----	19,940	19,800	18,790	6,880	6,860	6,730	13,060	12,940	12,060
DILLON-----	9,230	9,180	8,820	3,450	3,450	3,480	5,780	5,730	5,340
DORCHESTER----	16,300	16,300	15,700	4,400	4,500	4,300	11,900	11,800	11,400
EDGEFIELD-----	4,390	4,350	4,260	1,870	1,870	1,890	2,520	2,480	2,370
FAIRFIELD-----	6,980	6,960	6,700	2,340	2,390	2,400	4,640	4,570	4,300
FLORENCE-----	47,400	47,400	46,900	13,500	13,500	13,200	33,900	33,900	33,700
GEORGETOWN----	15,830	15,740	15,090	4,470	4,470	4,580	11,360	11,270	10,510
GREENVILLE----	170,000	169,300	165,600	48,700	48,900	48,500	121,300	120,400	117,100
GREENWOOD-----	26,730	26,740	25,850	10,360	10,400	10,750	16,370	16,340	15,100
HAMPTON-----	4,890	4,870	4,660	1,670	1,680	1,630	3,220	3,190	3,030
HORRY-----	53,020	54,740	50,210	5,350	5,350	5,520	47,670	49,390	44,690
JASPER-----	3,380	3,350	3,230	200	200	200	3,180	3,150	3,030
KERSHAW-----	15,220	15,100	14,520	6,210	6,230	6,470	9,010	8,870	8,050
LANCASTER----	18,030	17,910	17,760	8,440	8,490	9,160	9,590	9,420	8,600
LAURENS-----	18,040	17,890	17,330	7,360	7,320	7,550	10,680	10,570	9,780
LEE-----	3,370	3,350	3,260	980	980	1,000	2,390	2,370	2,260
LEXINGTON----	49,200	48,800	46,300	13,300	13,200	13,400	35,900	35,600	32,900
McCORMICK-----	2,080	2,070	1,670	710	750	620	1,370	1,320	1,050
MARION-----	12,100	12,020	11,380	5,340	5,400	5,290	6,760	6,620	6,090
MARLBORO-----	8,810	8,720	8,490	3,860	3,830	3,950	4,950	4,890	4,540
NEWBERRY-----	10,850	10,790	10,670	4,430	4,420	4,740	6,420	6,370	5,930
OCONEE-----	22,100	22,150	21,130	9,500	9,520	9,560	12,600	12,630	11,570
ORANGEBURG----	28,380	28,060	26,610	9,130	8,960	8,750	19,250	19,100	17,860
PICKENS-----	31,500	31,300	31,500	11,000	11,000	11,300	20,500	20,300	20,200
RICHLAND-----	171,500	170,700	163,200	14,900	14,700	14,700	156,600	156,000	148,500
SALUDA-----	3,280	3,260	3,140	1,160	1,160	1,190	2,120	2,100	1,950
SPARTANBURG---	94,800	94,600	93,500	35,900	36,100	36,300	58,900	58,500	57,200
SUMTER-----	30,430	30,230	29,100	8,160	8,170	8,200	22,270	22,060	20,900
UNION-----	10,420	10,290	10,070	5,400	5,370	5,560	5,020	4,920	4,510
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,310	10,230	9,920	3,700	3,690	3,800	6,610	6,540	6,120
YORK-----	42,900	43,000	42,600	12,500	12,600	12,200	30,400	30,400	30,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
December, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,490	10,600	10,730	920	930	1,160	8.8	8.8	10.8
AIKEN-----	54,060	54,790	53,040	3,170	3,210	3,130	5.9	5.9	5.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,410	4,540	4,550	470	480	350	10.7	10.6	7.7
ANDERSON-----	66,800	68,040	66,450	4,220	4,700	4,710	6.3	6.9	7.1
BAMBERG-----	6,920	6,810	6,660	670	600	610	9.7	8.8	9.2
BARNWELL-----	9,860	9,970	9,500	710	670	620	7.2	6.7	6.5
BEAUFORT-----	37,660	38,600	35,770	1,700	1,310	1,560	4.5	3.4	4.4
BERKELEY-----	53,340	53,950	49,620	1,940	2,180	1,820	3.6	4.0	3.7
CALHOUN-----	4,770	4,930	4,750	310	310	350	6.5	6.3	7.4
CHARLESTON----	138,310	139,050	127,830	6,750	6,530	5,480	4.9	4.7	4.3
CHEROKEE-----	22,550	22,440	22,060	1,250	1,170	1,580	5.5	5.2	7.2
CHESTER-----	13,790	13,960	13,800	1,250	1,280	1,440	9.1	9.2	10.4
CHESTERFIELD--	20,150	20,670	19,790	1,060	1,270	1,570	5.3	6.1	7.9
CLARENDON-----	12,060	12,390	12,200	990	1,280	1,190	8.2	10.3	9.8
COLLETON-----	17,940	18,250	17,640	1,190	1,270	1,120	6.6	7.0	6.3
DARLINGTON----	26,890	27,390	26,600	1,990	2,060	2,610	7.4	7.5	9.8
DILLON-----	14,230	14,510	14,220	1,040	1,040	1,330	7.3	7.2	9.4
DORCHESTER----	33,350	33,680	31,170	1,050	1,150	1,130	3.1	3.4	3.6
EDGEFIELD-----	6,970	7,140	6,990	420	440	480	6.0	6.2	6.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,480	9,660	9,340	730	800	750	7.7	8.3	8.0
FLORENCE-----	54,040	55,060	53,000	3,330	3,520	3,940	6.2	6.4	7.4
GEORGETOWN----	21,800	21,680	21,470	2,580	2,260	2,780	11.8	10.4	12.9
GREENVILLE----	162,340	164,010	156,820	6,300	6,880	7,310	3.9	4.2	4.7
GREENWOOD-----	27,250	27,810	27,530	1,930	2,070	2,570	7.1	7.4	9.3
HAMPTON-----	6,840	6,980	6,750	650	680	720	9.5	9.7	10.7
HORRY-----	63,560	66,130	62,620	6,050	5,190	6,990	9.5	7.8	11.2
JASPER-----	6,230	6,240	6,050	520	470	470	8.3	7.5	7.8
KERSHAW-----	18,120	18,390	17,800	1,110	1,190	1,250	6.1	6.5	7.0
LANCASTER-----	25,310	25,530	25,190	1,980	1,990	1,770	7.8	7.8	7.0
LAURENS-----	22,060	22,250	22,040	1,450	1,490	1,830	6.6	6.7	8.3
LEE-----	8,220	8,440	8,310	540	550	700	6.6	6.5	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	81,500	81,960	75,990	2,750	2,840	2,730	3.4	3.5	3.6
McCORMICK-----	3,010	2,930	2,870	420	300	690	14.0	10.2	24.0
MARION-----	14,630	14,960	14,440	1,330	1,440	1,660	9.1	9.6	11.5
MARLBORO-----	12,240	12,490	12,820	1,070	1,250	1,830	8.7	10.0	14.3
NEWBERRY-----	14,310	14,520	14,250	900	910	850	6.3	6.3	6.0
OCONEE-----	27,190	27,570	26,350	1,700	1,670	1,520	6.3	6.1	5.8
ORANGEBURG----	37,820	38,290	36,610	2,760	2,810	2,840	7.3	7.3	7.8
PICKENS-----	45,680	45,880	44,420	1,990	1,880	2,560	4.4	4.1	5.8
RICHLAND-----	148,040	149,150	137,920	4,770	5,220	4,630	3.2	3.5	3.4
SALUDA-----	7,380	7,510	7,330	390	390	510	5.3	5.2	7.0
SPARTANBURG---	114,200	114,690	110,340	6,280	6,010	6,930	5.5	5.2	6.3
SUMTER-----	34,790	35,330	34,650	2,450	2,590	3,070	7.0	7.3	8.9
UNION-----	14,490	14,560	14,520	1,220	1,260	1,440	8.4	8.7	9.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,300	16,500	16,020	1,480	1,400	1,440	9.1	8.5	9.0
YORK-----	68,320	69,290	65,790	2,910	3,230	3,400	4.3	4.7	5.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
ANDERSON	12,930	13,200	12,890	11,870	12,020	11,710	1,060	1,180	1,180	8.2	8.9	9.2
CHARLESTON	37,010	37,200	34,210	35,250	35,550	32,780	1,760	1,700	1,430	4.8	4.6	4.2
COLUMBIA	48,310	48,700	45,020	46,450	46,660	43,210	1,860	2,040	1,810	3.9	4.2	4.0
FLORENCE	14,890	15,170	14,590	14,020	14,250	13,570	870	920	1,020	5.8	6.1	7.0
GREENVILLE	31,520	31,860	30,500	30,050	30,260	28,800	1,470	1,600	1,700	4.7	5.0	5.6
GREENWOOD	9,770	9,970	9,870	9,100	9,250	8,970	670	720	900	6.9	7.2	9.1
MYRTLE BEACH	11,360	11,890	11,140	10,590	11,230	10,250	770	660	890	6.8	5.6	8.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,190	22,290	20,440	20,550	20,700	19,110	1,640	1,590	1,330	7.4	7.1	6.5
ROCK HILL	21,740	22,070	20,440	20,640	20,850	19,690	1,100	1,220	1,290	5.1	5.5	6.1
SPARTANBURG	23,380	23,480	22,630	21,840	22,000	20,930	1,540	1,480	1,700	6.6	6.3	7.5
SUMTER	10,560	10,720	10,520	9,790	9,910	9,560	770	810	960	7.3	7.6	9.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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